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transparent substrates are deformed by a pressure corresponding to a difference between atmospheric pressure and a negative pressure within the LCD panel to reduce the gap between the transparent substrates. The seal is hardened at a time when a desired cell gap is obtained by such deformation of the transparent substrates.--

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5, beginning at page 4, line 27, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--FIG. 1A to FIG. 1C show cross sections of a LCD panel 20 fabricated by the conventional method. The LCD panel 20 is the TFT driven, color LCD. As shown in FIG. 1A to FIG. 1C, the LCD panel 20 is constructed with, mainly, a TFT substrate 1, a CF (Color Filter) substrate 2 opposing to the TFT substrate 1, liquid crystal 3 provided between the TFT substrate 1 and the CF substrate 2, a seal 4 for mutually adhering the TFT substrate 1 and the CF substrate 2 and sealing the liquid crystal 3, seal spacers incorporated in the seal 4 and display area spacers 16 arranged on a display area surrounded by the seal on the TFT substrate 1. The CF substrate 2 is provided with red, green and blue filter layers 22. An initial average size of the display area spacers 16 in a cell gap direction is set to a value equal to an appropriate cell gap value  $d_0$ , which is necessary to perform a liquid crystal display appropriately. When the display area spacer is spherical or circular pillar shaped, the size thereof in the cell gap direction corresponds to a diameter thereof or, when it is a square pillar shaped spacer, the size corresponds to a side length of a square cross section thereof.--

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 9 and 10, beginning at page 9, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The state shown in FIG. 1C is a metastable state and sustained for some time period. If the hardening of the seal 4 were suspended for a considerably long time, the LCD panel 20 could be deformed in a manner that the cell gap becomes uniform throughout the LCD panel 20 due to

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the resistance of the display area spacers 16 in the center portion of the LCD panel 20. However, when the seal 4 is left in unhardened state for a too long time period under atmospheric pressure, there may be a case where the seal 4 is broken because pressure is directly applied to the seal 4 from the time when the LCD panel 20 is put under atmospheric pressure. Therefore, a time period from the time when the LCD panel is put in atmospheric pressure to the hardening time of the seal 4 is preferably from several minutes to several tens of minutes. For this reason, the seal 4 has to be hardened under the condition in which the cell gap in the center portion of the LCD panel is smaller than the appropriate cell gap and that in the peripheral portion is larger than the appropriate cell gap, as shown in FIG. 1C.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 2, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A4

--The pressure acting on the seal 4 will be described with FIG. 2 which is a plan view of the TFT substrate including a pair of areas, which finally become two LCD panels, after the printing of the seals 4 and the dropping of liquid crystal 3 are performed therefor. In order to enhance the pressing force of atmospheric pressure to the transparent substrates after the latters are adhered to each other, there is a case where an auxiliary seal 8 surrounding the seals 4 is formed as shown in FIG. 2. The auxiliary seal 8 is used to form a vacuum space surrounding the seals 4 and maintaining the enhanced pressing force.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--When the auxiliary seal 8 is broken by atmospheric pressure, the latter pressure is exerted on the outer peripheral faces of the seals 4. According to the fabrication method without using the auxiliary seal 8, atmospheric pressure is, of course, exerted on the outer peripheral faces of the seals 4 from a time at which the panel is put under atmospheric pressure.--

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 14 and 15, beginning at page 14, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--As will be clear from the foregoing description, spacers, which are not compressed to the appropriate cell gap by atmospheric pressure exerted on the LCD panel, for example, spacers having initial size, which is too large compared with the appropriate cell gap or spacers, which are of a hard material and are substantially not deformed although the size is a little larger than the appropriate cell gap, are not used in the present invention as the display area spacers, since the seal is hardened after the inner volume of the LCD panel becomes equal to the volume of liquid crystal. If such too large spacers or too hard spacers were used as the display area spacers, there could be voids left in the panel and the inner volume of the panel does not become equal to the volume of liquid crystal in the LCD panel. That is, in the present invention, the conditions of the display area spacer are set such that it can be compressed up to the appropriate cell gap by deformation under atmospheric pressure exerted on the panel.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C are cross sections of an LCD panel 10 illustrating the fabrication steps of the present fabrication method. The LCD panel 10 is a TFT driven, color LCD panel. As shown in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C, the LCD panel 10 is constructed with, mainly, a TFT substrate 1, a CF substrate 2 opposing to the TFT substrate 1, liquid crystal 3 filling a gap between the TFT substrate 1 and the CF substrate 2, a seal 4 for adhering the TFT substrate 1 to the CF substrate 2 and sealing liquid crystal 3 between, the TFT and CF substrates, seal spacers incorporated in the seal 4 and display area spacers 6 arranged on a display area of the LCD panel.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 28, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph: